4:Grajdanzev--25-26 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 168, 464, 656, 609, 177.16 Japan
636.16

"Since the occupation of the island, the Japanese authorities have forbidden the free immigration of Chinese. Coolies were [26] admitted in limited numbers each year for seasonal work but they were compelled to return to the mainland after the expiration of their contract. Besides the coolie class some Chinese could enter Taiwan for business purposes with the permission of Japanese consular authorities, but they remained Chinese citizens and were treated as foreigners. These two groups of Chinese make up most of the 'foreigners'. The fall in their numbers in 1937 and 1938 is connected with the Sino-Japanese war, for many then preferred to return to China and the total number of 'foreigners' is now comparatively small. Thus the purpose of the Japanese authorities —to exclude the Chinese from the island—has been accomplished, but this has been more than offset by the natural increase of the Chinese population."

4:Grajdanzev--28 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116. 167. 311. 609. 177.16 Japan
636.16

"It should be noted that, even after the pacification of the island, Japanese immigrants were treated in a hostile manner by the Chinese population. Under this pressure many farmers were compelled to leave their villages, some of them renting their land to Chinese and becoming absentee landowners. The total number of Japanese occupied in agriculture in Taiwan in 1938 (including members of their families) was 8,065.

The colonization schemes for fishermen were not much more successful. In 1909 the government-general began its campaign, promising subsidies and other advantages. But those who answered the call preferred some occupation in Taiwan other than that of fishermen. In 1926 in Taihoku province 49 families (172 persons) were settled and most of them continue to work there. Since 1932, the government has again made efforts to attract fishermen to Taito province, and, up to 1937, 54 families had settled there. The plan for 1938 and 1939 foresaw the settlement of 25 families for each year. Such are the very modest results of the continuous efforts of the Japanese government.

Takahashi is of the opinion (1) (and his opinion reflects the ideas prevailing among

1. See his Gendai Taiwan Keizairon, pp. 8-9.

Japanese economists) that there is little room for the Japanese in Taiwan as long as the island remains an agricultural region; hence his belief that Taiwan should be industrialized."

4:Grajdanzev--28-29 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 168, 609, 701, 177.17 Japan
636.17

"Greater numbers of Japanese in Taiwan are necessary both for military reasons and for the speedy 'japanization' of the islanders. The military considerations advanced by Takahashi [29] are very interesting for they show that, in spite of forty-five years of Japanese domination, there is still a certain anxiety concerning the loyalty among the Japanese rulers of the Chinese. The island is highly militarized and accustomed to martial discipline and yet the Japanese still consider it necessary to strengthen it militarily. But even Takahashi puts greater stress on the 'japanization' of the natives than on the Japanese immigration. After forty-five years of Japanese domination, after their continuous efforts to increase the number of Japanese there and to 'japanize' the natives, the island remains predominantly Chinese in character, the Japanese forming only about five per cent of the total population, and this state of affairs is bound to continue as long as the natural increase of the Chinese remains at its present high level."

15: U.S. Navy --22 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 186, 609

"The Formosan-Chinese as a whole are intelligent but self-centered, displaying little interest in affairs beyond the limits of their own community. They do not have high standards of loyalty or honesty outside their own group. In dealing with strangers they are crafty, but with friends they are open, generous and kind. They despise the Japanese and all their ways, but respect policing power and conform to Japanese orders as the course of least resistance. They are physically tough and capable of great endurance as laborers."

15: U.S. Navy--22 [3]
116, 208, 609, 873, 177.20
636.20

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The general population knows little of the outside world. The United Nations have individually and consistently been placed in an unfavorable light by the Japanese press, radio and educational policies. However, the Formosans who have reached the Middle and Higher Schools and those who have studied in Japan Proper, where they have had access to more evidence of American standards of living and national character, uniformly seem to admire the United States and what they understand of its liberal policies. The record of America's administration in the Philippines has made a considerable impression on educated Formosans. A few Formosans have received their higher education in America colleges and universities. For some years now they have been subject to strict surveillance."

15: U.S. Navy--23 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 162, 609, 563, 484

"The Cantonese. The people of Cantonese origin have always remained rather distinct and have been considered as foreigners. They numbered 'about 100,000' in 1930. As a group they have become identified with small-scale banking and wholesale trading. They have maintained their contacts with the mainland, and, when travel was possible, many spent part of each year at Canton."

15: U.S. Navy --23 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 563, 582, 609 Japanese
636.58

"Fusion of ethnic groups. Special permission must be obtained from the government before a marriage between a Formosan-Chinese and a Japanese can be made legal. There are a few notable cases of marriages arranged between wealthy Formosan men and Japanese women, (as between a son of the wealthy Ko family in Taihoku, for instance, and the daughter of an impecunious Japanese nobleman). As a general rule the antipathy which one race holds for the other inhibits even casual sexual intercourse between the two. This, plus the fact that the Formosan-Chinese birth rate is much higher than that of the Japanese, precludes any hope for gradual fusion of the two peoples on the island."

15: U.S. Navy--23 [10] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 167, 511, 609 Japanese
636.16

"Immigration of Japanese agricultural workers has been encouraged both by the Government, directly, and by the development companies in which the Government has large interests. Attempts have been made to establish agricultural villages here and there, in the hope that such settlements would help advance the assimilation and control program. These settlements have been a failure. Thirty-eight were projected, eight were actually established, and all had failed by 1910. The native Formosan-Chinese populace was too hostile and the competition in living standards too great for the Japanese immigrants to bear. A second colonization plan, begun in 1910, succeeded in establishing three villages with a total of 3,368 persons settled. These have not flourished, though they continue to exist. They now have fewer settlers than in 1910.

The Government has made several attempts to attract and establish Japanese fishermen, but with practically no success, despite the government subsidies granted to them."

The actual ascent of Mount Morrison started from the village of Ling-ki-ho. It is surrounded by bare hills between which spread fields of rice and sweet potatoes. The little town has a population of about a thousand who initially showed themselves very hostile towards the Japanese; the ranks of the rebels included people engaged in the camphor trade. We had an extremely hard time finding porters in Ling-ki-ho and were completely unsuccessful in our search for guides. We had finally managed to engage twenty men who, when they learnt of our destination, promptly deserted us to the last man for fear of the aborigines, among whom individuals can distinguish themselves by capturing the heads of several Chinese. A youth of their group can think of marriage only after he has proved his courage by such an achievement. Once more twenty porters were hired; they were locked up overnight, examined by the doctor who eliminated four of them, and the next morning a load of about 24 kilograms was tied on the back of each one of them in the presence of armed soldiers, so that there was no opportunity for desertion. Our group included two officers with twenty-five men and their equipment and seven Japanese including a newspaper reporter, an interpreter, a doctor, geologist, and a topographer. I was not only supposed to be the leader of the expedition but was also entrusted with the task of studying the forest conditions in detail and of photographing everything of interest. Naturally we were well equipped with all kinds of scientific

instruments and tools for clearing our way through the thicket, for building huts against the rain, etc.

31: Hofmann--631 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosans
116, 563, 609

Japanese industrial products do not sell well among the Chinese. Most of the Japanese on Formosa are high or low officials. While in view of the large population it might be expected that the Japanese would develop an active and extensive retail trade, the relations between the Chinese and Japanese so far have made this impossible; this may be due to the fact that the Chinese isolate themselves intentionally as well as to an inherent antagonism between the two groups and a lack of confidence on both sides.

35: Collingwood--135 [2] D-2 (1866) 1867 Formosans
116, 609

"On the approach of the vessel, numbers of people assembled on the beach from the large Chinese village of Sano, attracted by the unusual circumstance: among them the gamins were conspicuous, capering about on the sand, while their more sober elders formed a long line in the background, squatting on their hams, and discussing over their pipes the cause of the phenomenon. As soon as we landed, we were escorted into the village by the crowd, and, on reaching it, were received by sundry explosions, which we were fain to consider a salute of honour."

35: Collingwood--135-136 D-2 (1866) 1867 Formosans
116, 411, 609

"Sundry warlike-looking personages, armed with matchlocks, had turned out to meet the suspicious-looking strangers; but seeing us walking unarmed and amicably among the citizens, they fired their weapons harmlessly in the air for effect. They allowed us to examine their matchlocks, which we were told were manufactured at Amoy; and their ammu-[136]nition, consisting of very coarse powder, with a finer grain for the priming, and bullets—some round, some oblong, some rectangular."

42: Schetelig--388 T-2 (no date) 1868 Formosans
116, 162, 186, 463, 609

The population of Sawo, which is cut off from all communication by land with the rest of the island (except with the Caponlan Plain), is consequently made up of the dregs of the Chinese population. Since agriculture is impossible, they belong to a genus of seaman such as exists only in China, for on occasion they can transform themselves into pirates, shore robbers, camphor wood thieves or mandarin's soldiers, as required. Sawo is a place with an evil reputation even among the Chinese....Shortly after we had arrived camphor agents landed and, although they were extremely polite to us on the surface, they nevertheless looked at us suspiciously for they thought that their secret trade might be unfavorably influenced by us. These persons then stirred up the inhabitants against us and spread the rumor that we were traveling in the interests of a foreign government, the Prussian Government, and they hampered us in all our movements. The web of intrigue that was thrown around us was extremely finely spun, and every day there were new troubles and new affronts; for the Chinese, when he is evil, observes the principle that evil must be profitable to him, or it is not worth the trouble. Finally, after they had tried in vain to starve us out, for we were well supplied, we had to forego water transportation. The boats and junks were hidden from us and we were compelled to travel by land over the ridge of hills to the north to the plain of Caponlan, since we could not leave behind the instruments, etc. Fortunately there were five of us and we were all armed, for among these rogues a single man would have perhaps had a hard time.

In one house of this kind in Tokscham, the fortress of an old and immensely wealthy leader, we met with the greatest hospitality that it is possible to show strangers, and from here we made excursions to the camphor forests of the interior as well as up the extremely curious river valley to the south.

Here it is still possible to trace the successive stages that distinguish the history of the formation of the river. On either side the river is surrounded by a plateau some 600 to 700 feet high, and from this various terraces go down to the river itself and show, even today, that formerly the bed must have been extremely broad and deep, though now the water , which the Chinese lead away on all sides to their fields, is rarely more than a few feet above the point of lowest water level, as we found it [392]. So large does the area of evaporation of a once swift and deep stream become owing to the efforts made in cultivating fields and maintaining meadows.